

November 2011

2011-2012 Meetings Held:

2011: Nov. 2nd, Dec. 7th, no meeting 2012: Jan.-Feb., then meets Mar. 7th, Apr. 4th, May 2nd, June 6th, July 4th, Aug. 1st.

Doors open at 7:30 p.m., meeting starts 8 p.m., at the Rockwood Public Library (inside Eramosa Community Centre) at 85 Christie Street (near corner Christie Street and Main Street North Wellington Road 27, Rockwood, On. NoB 2K0.

Annual Membership Dues:

Regular \$10
Couple \$12
Junior (14 to age 18) \$5
Under 14 Free

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South Wellington
Coin Society



The Wellington Circular

South Wellington Coin Society founded 1997

Volume 14, Issue 11

**NEXT MEETING DATE:
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, 2011**



President's Message

Our October meeting featured a wrap-up of the SWCS Fall Show. Many favourable comments were received from both the dealer side and attendees. Certainly we maintained our normally great attendance figures of about 380 people. The spring show is usually well over 400, probably due to people being cooped up in their homes all winter and dying to get out. Don't forget to check out the Show Listings in our newsletter, some of the smaller shows have some dealers that don't set up at the larger shows and you can find some obscure



Learn about Greek Drachma coins

items you haven't seen before. The October meeting of the WCS featured Len Buth and his collection of Hudson's Bay Company tokens. This was very interesting and timely given the

amount of HBC material up for grabs at the upcoming TOREX auction! Hope to see you all out on the 2th of November!

Cheers! Mike



Inside this issue:

Last meeting	2
Next meeting	2
Krause's 60th	2
Bank of Greece	3
Did you Know...	6
Auction List	9
Show Pictures	10

Spanish Colonial Gold Escudo Coin

courtesy of CoinWorldTV



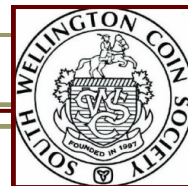
Charles was the first son of the second marriage of Philip V with Elizabeth Farnese of Parma. At the age of sixteen he was sent to rule as Duke of

Parma by right of his mother. On December 1, 1734 following Montemar's victory over the Austrians at Bitonto, he made himself master of Naples and Sicily by arms. Charles had, however, no military tastes, seldom wore uniforms, and could only with difficulty, be persuaded to witness a review. The peremptory action of the British admiral commanding in the Mediterranean at the approach of the War of the Austrian Succession, who forced him to promise to observe neutrality under a threat to bombard Naples, made a deep impression on his mind. It gave him a feeling of hostility towards the Kingdom of Great Britain which, in after-

times, influenced his policy. In 1735, he resigned Parma to Emperor Charles VI in exchange for recognition as King of Naples and Sicily. As King of Naples and Sicily, Charles began there the work of internal reform which he afterwards continued in Spain. Foreign ministers who dealt with him agreed that he had no great natural ability, but he was honestly desirous to do his duty as king, and he showed good judgment in his choice of ministers. The chief minister in Naples, Tanucci, had a considerable influence over him. It was during his rule that the

Continued...page 5....

The Wellington Circular



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- Robert Zmija
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Meeting Set-up / Clean-up:
Gord Tarzwell and Club Members present at meeting

Food & Beverages at Meetings:
Mel Brown

Auction Runner:
Ryan Zmija

Articles of the upcoming newsletters are due to the Editor by no later than the 15th of the current month.

Advertising space will be accommodated where

Highlights of Last Meeting

Membership Draw: Gerald Damphousse who was not present, so next month is \$20. Eligible for "dues paid up" members present at the meeting.

Door Prize Winners: Mel, Ernie, Adrian, Bob, Terry,

John, Gerry and other **John**. Tickets 3 for \$2. Donations for door prizes always welcomed.

King Arthur's Treasure: 50 items won by **Doug**. Tickets cost one Canadian

dollar each or five foreign coins.

Our Speaker / Education portion was a PowerPoint "Newfoundland Decimal Coins" delivered by **Mike Hollingshead**.

Plans for Upcoming Meeting / Events

Our next meeting is November 2nd, and Education Portion will be determined.

Nominations for 2012-2013 Executive are invited, please let our President know by our November meeting if you are willing to stand for a role, or if you wish to nominate somebody. If you nominate anybody, please ensure you get their permission first.

Membership dues need to be in my March 1, 2012, since there is no meeting in Jan-Feb 2012, please ensure you pay by the December 2011 meeting.

December is our last meeting until March, how might we make it a special meeting before heading up into snowy winter weather?

Good as Gold Tickets—be sure to pick up your book of tickets to sell and return by our March meeting so we can get the stubs into the ONA before April convention. Remember our club earns money for every book sold, and if you sold the grand prize winning ticket, you can earn money too.

ONA Medal Design Contest—deadline for submis-

sions is fast approaching, second week in November, then the judging takes place. If you wish to participate, get your design sent in now!

ONA Exhibit — there's still room to register an exhibit display for the convention. Many members in this club have interesting items they could build a theme around. The exhibit forms and convention registration forms are on the ONA website www.ontario-numismatic.org and were also in the recently sent Ontario Numismatist.

60th Anniversary of Krause Publications

60th anniversary of Krause Publications -- "What will 2012 bring for KP? Special issues, special features, special stories, special products. And cake! Stay tuned for more, it's going to be a great year!" **Scott Tappa**, Bourse chairman/ Next year will mark 60 years since **Chet Krause** (right, with online editor **Lisa Bellavin** at this summer's ANA convention) started **Numismatic News** on his mother's dining room table. In the six decades that followed, **Chet** and the company he founded went on to impact numismatics in more ways than a humble man from rural Wisconsin could have imagined. "Those of us who work on KP magazines, books, events and other products today owe him a profound debt of gratitude for creating something so special." (We suspect more than a few people outside our walls do, too!)



Krause will be offering retailers the option to purchase either 3-month or 6-month bulk subscriptions to our five numismatic publications: **Bank Note Reporter**; **Coins**; **Coin Prices**; **Numismatic News**; and **World Coin News**. The program will feature a 60% discount off cover price. There will be a minimum of three copies per title with no returns. The magazines will ship directly from the printer via USPS and shipping is free.



AR .825 Silver / .175 Copper, 33mm, 18gms, 100 Year Anniversary 30 Drachma 1863-1963 Special. The obverse depicts Five Kings of the House of Glücksburg, 1863-1963. Clockwise from the top: Paul, George II, Alexander, Constantine I and George I. Reverse: Map of Greece. 1964 Royal Wedding Greek 30



Drachmas, 24mm, 7.5gms, silver (weight reduced from the 1963 coin). Commemorates the Wedding of King Constantine II and Princess Anne-Marie of Denmark. Obverse shows profiles of the couple (very deep cameo), reverse the Royal Crowned Dou-

ble-Headed Eagle (symbol associated with the Holy Roman Empire and with the Byzantine Empire -- in Byzantine heraldry, the heads represent the dual sovereignty of the Emperor "secular and religious" and / or dominance of the Byzantine Emperors over both East and West). It is the first time that the portrait of a queen is depicted on a coin. (Krause-Miller #87). Engraver: V. Falireas.

The name drachma is derived from the verb dratto ("to grasp"), as initially a drachma was a fistful (a "grasp") of six oboloi (metal sticks), which were used as a form of currency as early as 1100 BC. The 5th century BC Athenian tetradrachmon ("four drachmae") coin was the most widely used coin in the Greek world prior to the time of Alexander the Great. After Alexander the Great's conquests, the name drachma was used in many of the Hellenistic kingdoms in the Mid-



dle East, including the Ptolemaic kingdom in Alexandria. The Arabic unit of currency known as dirham known from pre-Islamic times and afterwards, inherited its name from the drachma; the dirham is still the name of the official cur-

rencies of Morocco and the United Arab Emirates. The Armenian dram also derives its name from the drachma. The drachma has been Greece's national currency since 1833. Upon the establishment of the Bank of Greece, the issuance privilege was handed over by the National Bank to the Bank of Greece, which, until the introduction of euro banknotes and coins, issued drachma banknotes and coins that circulated as legal tender in Greece. The drachma was the national currency of Greece up to 1 January 2002. On 28 February 2002, drachma banknotes and coins ceased to be legal tender and were replaced by euro banknote and euro coins.

Silver 10- and 20-drachma coins and nickel 5-drachma coins minted in 1930 were issued by virtue of the Decree of 7 December 1930. The 20-drachma coin is a successful reproduction of the Macedonian tetradrachm issued by King Antigonus Doson (227-221 B.C.). The 10-drachma coin is a successful reproduction of the head of Demeter, originating from a rare stater of the Amphictyony of Delphi (336-334 BC) and the ear of wheat from a stater of Metapontum, a Greek colony in South Italy (4th century BC). They were both minted by the British Royal Mint. The 5-drachma coin is an exception: it departs from the feature of the series and resembles Kapodistrias' coins. These coins were designed by

Continued...next page...

Past Presidents:

2010-2011
Mike Hollingshead

2008-2009
Mike Hollingshead

2006-2007
Mike Hollingshead

Art Stephenson –dates?
Bob Zmija –dates?
Scott Douglas –dates?

Founding-1997
?

If you know the dates served by Past Presidents please let your Editor know.



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Percy Metcalfe, Langford Jones, Kruger Gray and Michail Axelos. King Paul was enthroned in 1947. The exchange rate of the postwar drachma, corresponding to 50 billion war drachmas, reached 30,000 drachmas/US dollar in 1953. The last three zeros were removed in 1954 and a new drachma corresponded to 1,000 drachmas, while one dollar corresponded to 30 new drachmas. From 1954 until the end of King Paul's reign in 1964, various coins were minted, designed by the Greek engraver V. Falireas. The first coins minted in 1954 in Paris after World War II were 5-, 2- and 1-drachma and 50-lepta coins. They all depict the portrait of King Paul on the front and the royal coat of arms on the back. In the same year, 20-, 10- and 5-lepta coins were minted in Berne. The silver 20-drachma coin, depicting goddess Selene, was minted in London in 1960.

A silver 30-drachma circulation commemorative coin was minted in 1963 in Paris, to commemorate the Centenary of the Greek royal dynasty. It depicted the portraits of the five kings since 1863 in circle and is quite interesting because the portrait of King Alexander (1917-1920) is shown for the first time on a coin.

After King Constantine II was enthroned in 1964, the same type of coins as those of King Paul was minted. They were designed by V. Falireas and depicted the king's portrait on the front and the royal coat of arms on the back until 1971, when the royal coat of arms was replaced by the emblem of "21 April 1967". A circulating commemorative silver 30-drachma coin was minted in 1964, on the occasion of the wedding of King Constantine II to Princess Anna-Maria of Denmark. It is the first time that the portrait of a queen is depicted on a coin. Commemorative silver 50- and 100-drachma and gold 20- and 100-drachma coins were minted in 1970 for the 21 April 1967 coup d'etat. The Coin Printing Section of IETA launched its operations in 1971. The first series of coins depicted the head of King Constantine II and the emblem of 21 April 1967. A new series was put in circulation in 1973: 10- and 20-lepta aluminum coins and 50-lepta, 1-, 2-, 5-, 10- and 20-drachma cupronickel coins. The 20-drachma coin depicts Selene on horseback riding on the sea. In 1973, with the abolition of kingship, a new series of 10- and 20-lepta aluminum coins, 50-lepta and 1- and 2-drachma bronze coins and 5-

10- and 20-drachma cupronickel coins were put in circulation. They depict the emblem of 21 April 1967 on the front and a decorative palmette, an owl, Pegasus and the head of Athena of Piraeus on the back. These coins were designed by V. Falireas, I. Stinis, N. Perantinos, E. Kelaidis and L. Orphanos. After the change-over of 1974, new coins were issued in 1976: 10-lepta coins (raging bull originating from Thourii coins (ancient Greek colony in South Italy)), 20-lepta coins (bust of a horse), 50-lepta coins (Markos Botsaris), 1-drachma coins (Konstantinos Kanaris and a corvette), 2-drachma coins (Georgios Karaiskakis), 5-drachma coins (Aristotle), 10-drachma coins (Demokritos) and 20-drachma coins (Pericles). They all depict the national emblem of the Greek Republic. A 50-drachma coin depicting the head of Solon was minted in 1980. The trademark of the Greek Mint, the palmette, appears for the first time and has been used thereafter in all coins.

A Greek modern "Homer" 50-drachma coin. 27.5mm, 9gms, was first minted in



1986, depicting the head of Homer on the front and an ancient Greek ship of Homer's era on the back. It won the first prize as the best coin in the world in an international contest held in the United States in 1988.

New copper 1- and 2-drachma coins were issued in 1986, depicting Bouboulina and Manto Mavrogenous, respectively. A 100-drachma coin was issued for the first time in 1990 (head of Alexander the Great and the star of Vergina) and the 20-drachma coin (head of Pericles) was replaced by a smaller one (head of Dionysios Solomos). Thus, the coin series minted between 1976 and 1990 changed year of issue every two years until 2000, which was the last year of drachma issue. These series were designed by artists Th. Papagiannis, N. Perantinos, K. Kazakos, V. Sabatakos, L. Orphanos, N. Nikolaou and P. Sotiriou. Moreover, IETA issued the following commemorative circulation coins: 1994:

two 50-drachma coins of the Greek Parliament for the 150th anniversary of constitutional life (Dimitrios Kallergis and Ioannis Makrygiannis); 1997: 100-drachma coin for the 6th IAAF World Championship in Athletics; 1998: 100-drachma coin for the 13th World Basketball Championship; 1998: two 50-drachma coins for the Rigas Pheraios year and the Dionysios Solomos year. 1999: two 100-drachma coins, one for the 45th World Greco-Roman Wrestling Championship and one for the 70th Men's-13th Women's World Weightlifting Championship. These coins were designed by V. Sabatakos, N. Nikolaou, M. Antonatou, G. Stamatopoulos and A. Michelioudaki. Six 500-drachma circulation coins were issued in 2000 in view of the 2004 Olympic Games. Their themes were: the entrance to the stadium in ancient Olympia, the Olympic winner Diagoras, Dimitrios Vekelas and Pierre de Coubertin, the Olympic winner Spyros Louis, the Olympic Torch Lighting Ceremony and the Medal. Their common side depicts the logo of the "Athens 2004" Olympic Games Organising Committee. These coins were designed by P. Gravalos, Th. Papagiannis, K. Kazakos and G. Stamatopoulos.

Greek 50 Drachmas - Military coup of April 21, 1967 - 29mm, 12.5gms, .835 Silver (.6712 oz ASW, remainder copper), milled edge, Engraver: E. Kelaidis, minted 1970: 100,000. KM#93. In April 1967 a military coup led by Col. George Papadopoulos seized power, suspended the constitution and dissolved the Parliament. This coin commemorates the event, using the mythical bird Phoenix which is reborn from its ashes to symbolize the rebirth of Greece behind an armed soldier. The coup lasted for 7 years and ended with the invasion of Cyprus in 1974.



Continued from....page 1...

Roman cities of Herculaneum (1738), Stabiae and Pompeii (1748) were re-discovered. The king encouraged the excavations and was informed about the findings even after moving to Spain. Charles III (January 20, 1716 – December 14, 1788) was King of Spain 1700–88 (as Carlos III), King of Naples and Sicily 1735–59 (as Carlo VII and Carlo V), and Duke of Parma 1732–35 (as Carlo I). He was a proponent of *enlightened absolutism*.



On August 10, 1759, his half-brother Ferdinand VI of Spain died, and Charles III left the Neapolitan/Sicilian dominions to go to Madrid. His second son would eventually rule in Spain as Charles IV. His third son would unify the Kingdom of Naples and Kingdom of Sicily to form the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and ruled as Ferdinand. As king of Spain, his foreign policy was marked by the alliance with France (the Family Compacts) and the conflict with Britain over the control of the American possessions. His support for France in the close of the Seven Years' War led to the loss of Florida to the British, although this was partly compensated by the acquisition of the French Louisiana. The rivalry with Britain also led him to support the American revolutionaries in their War of Independence despite his misgivings about the example it would set for the Spanish Colonies. During the war, Spain recovered Minorca and Florida, but failed to capture Gibraltar. His internal government was, on the whole, beneficial to the country. He began by compelling the people of Madrid to give up emptying their slops out of the windows, and when they objected he said they were like children who cried when their faces were washed. In 1766, his attempt to force the *madrileños* to adopt the French dress for public security reasons was the excuse for a riot (*Motín de Esquilache*) during which he did not display much personal courage. For a long time after, he remained at Aranjuez, leaving the government in the hands of his minister Pedro Pablo Abarca de Bolea, Count of Aranda. Not all his reforms were of this formal kind. Charles was a thorough despot of the benevolent order, and had been deeply offended by the real or suspected share of the Jesuits in the riot of 1766. He therefore consented to the expulsion of the order, and was then the main advocate for its suppression. His quarrel with the Jesuits, and the recollection of some disputes with the Pope he had had when King of Naples turned him towards a general policy of restriction of what he saw as the overgrown power of the Church.

The number of reputedly idle clergy, and more particularly of the monastic orders, was reduced, and the Spanish Inquisition, though not abolished, was rendered torpid. In the meantime, much antiquated legislation which tended to restrict trade and industry was abolished; roads, canals and drainage works were established. Many of his paternal ventures led to little more than waste of money, or the creation of hotbeds of jobbery; yet on the whole the country prospered. The result was largely due to the king, who even when he was ill-advised did at least work steadily at his task of government. He created the Spanish Lottery and introduced Christmas cribs following Neapolitan models. During his reign, the movement to found "Economic Societies" (a rough prototype Chamber of Commerce) was born. His example was not without effect on some of the nobles. In his domestic life King Charles was regular, and was a considerate master, though he had a somewhat caustic tongue and took a rather cynical view of humanity. He was passionately fond of hunting. During his later years he had some trouble with his eldest son and daughter-in-law. If Charles had lived to see the beginning of the French Revolution he would probably have been frightened into reaction. As he died on the 14th of December 1788 he left the reputation of a philanthropic and philosophic king, still nicknamed "el rey alcalde" ("the king mayor") because of the public works in Madrid. In spite of his hostility to the Jesuits, his dislike of friars in general, and his jealousy of the Spanish Inquisition, he was a very sincere Roman Catholic. Charles was responsible for granting the title "Royal University" to the University of Santo Tomas in Manila which is the oldest in Asia.

Mint Year: 1767, Colombia, Charles III. Spanish Colonial Gold 2 Escudos **Coin**; Assayers: Juan de Chaves (J); Reference: Friedberg 30, KM-35; Mint Mark: Popayan, Colombia. South America (PN); Material: Gold! (.917); Diameter: 19mm; Weight: 3.35gm

Obverse: Draped profile bust of Charles III right.

Legend: CAROLS . III . D . G . HISP . ET IND . REX . 1767 .

Translation: "Charles III by the Grace of God, King of the Spains and Indies 1794"

Reverse: Crowned shield with Spanish arms (Castile and León in quarters, Granada in base and an inescutcheon of Anjou).

Legend: NOMINA MAGNA SEQUOR ("I succeed great names!") . P . N * . J .

The Wellington Circular

George Sleeman Brewer, Mayor and Numismatist by Scott Douglas

Did You Know.....that this is the 50th *Did You Know?*

George Sleeman was born August 1, 1841 in St Davids, Ontario. His father John H. Sleeman, born in 1805 in Cornwall, England, emigrated to Canada in 1836 and started a brewery in St. Davids. John successfully operated this venture for the next 10 years before moving his family to Guelph, Ontario in 1847. John leased the Hodgert Brewery (Guelph's first brewery established by Hodgert in 1840) for the next 3 years. In 1851 John Sleeman purchased land on Waterloo Avenue in Guelph. It was here that John would build the Silver Creek Brewery. In 1969 the city of Guelph purchased the land to build the present day Hanlon Expressway. John would successfully run this brewery for the next 15 years before retiring back to St. Davids and leaving the operation in the very capable hands of his son George in 1867.



George Sleeman had joined his father's brewery in 1859 as a general manager and was named a partner in 1865. George had many ideas that would take Silver creek Brewery to the next level. He would introduce steam power to the plant and add a malt house and storage cellar. Later he would introduce bisulfate of soda an element that would stabilize his beer and act as a preservative. These along with other minor innovations allowed Sleeman to add lager to his production enabling him to grow and distribute his products to more outlets. By the early 1890's Sleeman had 15 outlets in Ontario and Quebec.

George married Sarah Hill on September 7, 1863. They had 7 sons and 5 daughters. His wife and some of his sons would become involved in Sleeman family business over the years. In the course of his life George would have many accomplishments although none would arguably be as great as that of a master brewer. George Sleeman's love of baseball was evident at an earlier age. George pitched for the Maple Leaf Baseball Club and would later manage them. He was elected the club's president in 1874 and can be credited with being the first to link sports with beer in the corporate sense. Later the brewery had its own team but the Silver Creek brewery club would disband in the late 1880's. George Sleeman's

impact on amateur and semi-professional baseball would be recognized 100 years later in 1999 when he was inducted in to the Canadian Baseball Hall of Fame.

Sleeman would link beer to other local sports. Over the years he was president of the Guelph Bicycle Club, the Guelph Rifle Association and the Guelph Turf Club. He was also a founding member of the Royal City (Guelph) Curling Club. He often donated trophies to each of these clubs and as a result Guelph became familiar with his advertising slogan of "Sleeman's Lager is the best on the continent" through these various sporting events.

George Sleeman would contribute politically to Guelph, Ontario as well. When Guelph became a city in 1880 Sleeman was its first Mayor holding this position for 2 years. He was asked to fill in again in 1892 and was elected and served for a third time in 1905-06. Sleeman would contribute much during his service in office bringing many innovations of the time to 'his' city. There can be no doubt that Sleeman was a man of grand vision. One of his most ambitious projects was the creation of the Guelph Railway Company. In 1894 Sleeman saw a need for the city to have an electric railway system of streetcars. The original charter was drawn up and a by-law passed on August 7, 1894. Construction began in April of 1895 with the last spike officially driven in on Waterloo Avenue in front of the Sleeman home, which was adjacent to the brewery, by Sleeman's wife Sarah on June 20, 1895. The Guelph Railway Company began with three closed cars on September 17, 1895. Normal service operated from 5AM to 11PM Monday to Saturday every 20 minutes. Besides Sleeman's Silver Creek Brewery being on the route the Bell Piano Company, Guelph's largest employer, was also at close proximity.





The fares were 5 cents in cash, 6 tokens for 25 cents or 25 tokens for \$1.00. However, rush hour fares were to be less money at 8 for 25 cents to be used only from 5AM to 8AM and in the evening from 5PM to 6:30PM. Later, Sleeman built a park and a skating rink on land near the brewery on Waterloo Avenue and sold a combination ticket to include admission to the park and return train fare.

By 1899 the railway was looking very profitable to the city of Guelph and they approached Sleeman to purchase it. Sleeman, who had illusions of greatness for his Railway, sent the council away with a price tag of \$100,000 a price the City could not afford.

However, by 1902 the Guelph Railway Company could not meet its loan demands and control of the company passed to a consortium of the Traders Bank and the Bank of Montreal. The City of Guelph would eventually negotiate with the bankers and for \$78,000 acquire 8 miles of track, 8 closed cars, 3 open cars and the charter controlling the track entry into the city.

Sleeman had backed his railway with virtually all his assets as all great visionaries will. The banks took his house and his Silver Creek Brewery plant. This situation would set Sleeman back but not for long. One year later, in 1903, the Sleeman family would band together and form a rival brewery in Guelph known as the Springbank Brewery. By 1906 the banks realized they could not compete and sold the Silver creek brewery back to Sleeman. He immediately merged the 2 breweries together and was once again a huge success at doing what he did best. This would last until 1916 when Prohibition forced George to stop brewing and ended his business. Upon George's death in 1926 (2 weeks after the Ontario government committed to the controlled sale of alcohol) the Sleeman brewery was sold to a Toronto law firm and one of the sons Oscar Sleeman. They would operate the brewery from 1927-1933 as Sleemans Springbank Brewing Company Limited. In 1933 the brewery sold to the Jockey Club Brewery and the Sleeman brand was discontinued. The brewery would become inactive in 1939. It would be almost 50 years later when a great-great grandson John Sleeman would resurrect the brewery and its name just a few miles south of the original site on the Hanlon Expressway in Guelph, Ontario.

I have spoken of George Sleeman and his natural ability as a brewer and visionary. I have spoken of George as a man of politics and his role as Mayor of Guelph on 3 separate occasions over a period of 25 years. However, what about George as a numismatist? It is unclear when George became a coin collector but it was previous to 1902. When the Traders Bank and the Bank of Montreal took control of the assets of George Sleeman the Bank of Montreal wrote a request to George that his coin collection should be included in the list of items the bank was to receive. It appears that George's collection was classified as "one of the finest in the British Empire". It seems unlikely that the Bank got the collection although I am quite sure they tried very hard. In 1909 George joined the American Numismatic Association and was given number 1211. His son E.A. Sleeman, who was made General Manager of the Guelph Railway Company in 1900, joined sometime in 1910. Although there have been rumours over the years as to what may have happened to or the present whereabouts of this fine collection nothing definitive has been found by this writer to date.

Bibliography:

Guelph: Perspectives on a Century of Change – The Guelph Historical Society
The Twelve Townships of Wellington County – Hazel Mack
Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online – Bruce Kidd
The History of Wellington County – Jean Hutchinson

Scott writes for *CCN*, *RCNA CN Journal*, *ONA* *Ontario Numismatist*, and our club newsletter *Did You Know...*.

We appreciate his valuable contribution.

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Coin Shows & Conventions

OCT. 29 - 30, Toronto, ON

Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Rd. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Under 16 free! Official Auctioneer: Moore Numismatic Auctions, Charles Moore. The Hilton hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. For more information please call 416-705-5348. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.

NOV. 5, Scarborough, ON

15th Annual Scarborough Coin Club Show, Cedarbrook Community Centre, 91 Eastpark Blvd. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Free admission and draws. Refreshments available. We are at the location where our club meets. For more information contact Dick Dunn at cpms@idirect.com or PO Box 562, Pickering, ON L1V 2R7.

NOV. 13, Windsor, ON

Windsor Coin Club, Caboto Club. Hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission is \$1. Juniors admitted free. Plenty of free parking. Sponsor/Affiliate: Windsor Coin Club. M.Clarke@wincom.net 519-735-0727. Website: <http://www.windsorcoinclub.com>.

DEC. 4, Brampton, ON

Brampton Coin Show, Century Gardens Recreation Centre, 340 Vodden Rd. E. Buy, sell, trade and appraise at more than 40 tables of dealers, featuring coins, medals, tokens, paper money, trade dollars, militaria. Children's table. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission \$3, under 14 free. Free parking. Funds raised for Children's Charities. Sponsor/Affiliate: B&W Coins & Tokens and the Brampton Rotary Club. For more information contact B&W Coins & Tokens, Willard Burton telephone 905-450-2869, email b_and_w@sympatico.ca.

FEB. 11, 2012, Oshawa, ONT. COIN-A-RAMA, Five Points Mall 285 Taunton Rd E. at Ritson. Show hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free dealer and membership draws. ****NEW**** hourly public draws. Free admission. Featuring paper, coins, tokens, medals & many other items. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa & District Coin Club. For more information, contact Sharon 905-728-1352 or e-mail papman@bell.net NEW DATE. Sponsor/Affiliate: Oshawa & District Coin Club. For information contact Sharon MacLean, telephone 905-728-1352, email papman@bell.net.

FEB. 18 - 19, 2012, Toronto, ON Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel, 5875 Airport Rd. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$6. Under 16 free! Official Auctioneer: The Canadian Numismatic Company. The Hilton Toronto Airport hotel is located directly across from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. For more information please call 416-705-5348. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.

For more Numismatic Events, check out the Canadian Coin News Link at: <http://www.trajan.ca/showbbs/ccn.pl>



Let the Bidding Begin! Here's Auction List for November 2nd, 2011

LOT	DESCRIPTION	EST. VALUE	RESERVE	YOUR BID	WINNING BID
1	Mexico 1962 peso 0.0514 oz silver	\$4.00	\$2.00		
2	Mexico 1966 peso 0.0514 oz silver	\$4.00	\$2.00		
3	Canada 1968 quarter	\$0.75	\$0.75		
4	Great Britain 1965 penny	\$1.00	\$1.00		
5	U S A one cent falling T in trust	?	\$2.00		
6	Sri Lanka 1975 5 cent coin	\$1.00	\$1.00		
7	Sri Lanka 1975 rupee	\$1.50	\$1.00		
8	Ceylon 1971 twenty-five cent coin	\$1.50	\$1.00		
9	Ceylon 1941 ten cent coin silver	\$3.00	\$1.50		
10	Ceylon 1926 twenty-five cents silver	\$2.00	\$1.50		
11	Ceylon 1957 rupee	\$2.00	\$1.00		
12	Sri Lanka 1976 two rupee coin	\$4.00	\$2.00		
13	Canada 1974 roll of quarters	?	\$10.00		
14	Canada 1944 silver dime with lamination	?	\$20.00		
15	Canada 1906 large cent	\$3.00	\$2.50		
16	Canada 1911 large cent	\$3.00	\$2.00		
17	Canada 1917 large cent	\$1.00	\$0.75		
18	Canada 1918 large cent with lumps	?	\$1.25		
19	Canada 1919 large cent	\$1.50	\$1.25		
20	Canada 1920 large cent	\$1.25	\$1.00		
21	Tillsonburg copper medalion	?	\$2.00		
22	Strum Wisconsin steam days	?	\$2.00		
23	Artifact from Halifax town clock	?	\$2.00		
24	U S A 1979 Upper Peninsula brass medalion	?	\$2.00		
25	Bag of game tokens	?	\$1.00		
26	Canada 1920 small penny	\$1.00	\$0.50		
27	Hong Kong two 20 cent coins 1994 & 1995	\$4.00	\$2.00		
28	Canada 1916 large	\$2.00	\$1.00		
29	Great Britain 1983 1 pound coin	\$2.00	\$1.00		
30	U S A five different nickels	?	\$1.00		

Coins for sale ? call Lowell @ 519-824-6534





WE had a Great Show!!!

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 2011

